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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts Meation wish to have resected articles returned they must in all cases send stomps for that purpose,

The Income Tax.

The Legislature of this State in passg upon the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution is not required to determine whether Senator ROOT or pal office building, east of Centre street, Governor Hughes is right in the inter- will add materially to the difficulties of pretation given to the words "from evolving a satisfactory architectural whatever source derived" therein contained

It is enough to demand the rejection ent in every recurring discussion of the of the measure that such eminent law- plans for a new court house: the city vers differ in regard to its legal con- demands a monumental structure, with

When we find ELIHU ROOT and Governor Fort of New Jersey on one side of a constitutional question and not only CHARLES E. HUGHES but also JOSEPH any part of the park lands for this pur-H. CROATE and FRANCIS L. STETSON on pose. That a suitable site cannot be the other side, is there any reason to found or that the city is too poor to expect that the nine Justices of the purchase the land needed there is no Supreme Court of the United States will reason to believe. Nor is the Board

Is there not an obvious danger that a majority of that court may construe the low the giving up of more land in the hisamendment as authorizing the national toric City Hall Park for building sites. Government to tax State securities?

The probability is too plain for argument. It is enough to state the conditions to demonstrate the duty of the Williams was the keeper of a boarding New York Legislature, which is to re- house in the city of Hot Springs in the ject the income tax amendment by a State of Arkansas. On December to unanimous vote

Just a Hope.

We hear without wonder, but on the contrary with an easeful sense of obvious and familiar things that Colonel ROOSEVELT has promised the Hon GIFFORD PINCHOT to appear before a reclamation society somewhere in the West next September and deliver an "address." Of course it will not be an address, but a hurricane of stalwart and tempestuous things. Thickets and chaparrals will wither in the blast and ought to, but Colonel ROOSEVELT will have addressed the multitude, and we must take account of that.

What pleases and engages us beyond words is the fact, or the consideration. that Colonel ROOSEVELT will not and heard of the results of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation now in progress by Congress. Inferior persons, and for that matter everybody in the world is inferior, might be deterred by a sense of ignorance or hesitation. Colonel ROOSEVELT will soar above those miserable considerations. Mere sordid information would hamper him. He will bulge into the reclamation problem without knowledge of what has been developed during the last year, and will take up the situation as he left it after his last game in the tennis court or his final "bully" time in Rock Creek Park. The result will naturally be tremendous. He will repeat, with added noise, all the "policies" he has ever urged, and still proclaim and gesticulate upon the old familiar plan.

There is only one question of importance, and that is whether the whole country is hypnotized now as it was three years ago. Who knows? We fear all things, but we hope!

City Hall Park.

So urgent is the need for a new county court house to replace the inadequate and unhealthful white marble building in City Hall Park that only the most serious considerations could stir the public to active opposition to any practicable site that might be suggested. Therefore the popular antagonism to the appropriation of any part of City Hall Park for this purpose must be taken into account by the authorities, and it now seems that it will prevent the affirmative action by the Board of Estimate that a month ago appeared to be agreed upon. This opposition has been intelligent and active and it has not lacked serious arguments to overcome the plea of economy put forward in favor of building in City Hall Park. There is a persistent disinclination on the part of most citizens to believe that the city needs to practise economy, and there is a widespread The argument is well stated: conviction that no enterprise could be more wasteful and extravagant than one

which consumed a part of the park. The refusal of the public to regard the city's financial straits seriously is an from solletting patronage, except upon trains, &c. interesting and inexplicable phenome- This privilege is denied him for the public good. non, but its judgment as to the preser- It is a principle which underlies every reasonable vation of City Hall Park is sound. The exercise of the police power that private rights Midi is a far cry. But the distance may removal of the old Hall of Records in must yield to the public weifare." 1903 involved the destruction of a his- This decision sustaining the Arkansas toric monument, it is true, but it was a statute against drummers on railroads of the Marseillaise: step toward clearing the park of all is in all respects analogous to a decibuildings except the City Hall itself, and sion rendered by the Supreme Court a thus was by no means an unmixed evil. few years ago upholding an act of the The fire house that stood facing Cham- Legislature in the same State which for-

bers street east of the court house was bade the owners of coal mines employ—
to adventure the craggy wilderness of the Committee on Cost of Canada, the voyageurs of the Hudson's the coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Coal before it was weighed for the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company, the course of the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Company and the Bay Coal before it was weighed for the Bay Coal before i of Records went, to the great relief of the coal before it was weighed for the the public. Soon after this the Alder- purpose of fixing the miners' wages. men authorized the construction of a The regulation was pronounced a reatemporary" home in the park for the sonable exercise of the police power, and additional parts of the City Court. a classification of mines based upon ned at the Post Office at New York as Second When this action became known there the number of miners employed underwas an immediate protest, which re- ground was held to be justifiable under sulted in the disapproval of the project | the equal protection clause of the Fourby the Mayor and the accommodation teenth Amendment. so so of the new judges in an extra story added to the home of the court. That this building eventually will be taken down is inevitable. As the white marble

house, and no one wants to preserve it,

it too will go, and City Hall Park will be

it has its present name within its bor-

tures except the hoods covering the en-

rances to the subway and certain other

harmonize in architecture with the new

Hall of Records and form a suitable

some day be realized. The new munici-

scheme, but a happy result is not be-

These things are increasingly appar

of Manhattan, near the site of the pres-

ent court house, and there is an ever

growing opposition to the surrender of

the matter that will bring down on its

members the condemnation sure to fol-

The Case of the Drummer of Hot

Springs.

In the winter of 1907-1908 Mr. At

1907, he entered a train on the Little Rock

Springs. This act was a violation of a

onvicted and sentenced to pay a fine.

to the Federal Constitution.

FULLER, who shows no lack of intel-

lectual vigor, notwithstanding the en-

State. It may not be condemned as

unconstitutional unless it is utterly un-

reasonable or unless it is based upon a

classification which has no foundation

in reason. The defendant contended

statute was unreasonable because it ap-

plied only to drummers for certain speci-

mercial travellers from its operation.

The Legislature in framing this statute met

only ones who ply their vocation to any extent on

kansas Supreme Court in asserting the

power of the Legislature to enact laws

to promote the comfort and convenience

of passengers on railroads, even though

"This statute is not an unreasonable restric

tion upon the privilege one should entoy to so-

prevent any one from advertising his business of

licit for his lawful business, which it is rightly

or ged. is an incident to any business. It does not

ccastonal act of that kind."

follows:

yond possibility even now.

Those critics who insist that the law and common sense should be synonymous can find no fault with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United court building is to be abandoned on States in the case of the drummer of Hot Springs. the completion of the proposed court

Climbing Mount McKinley.

left with only the structure from which It is in no spirit of raillery that we ecall at this time the tribute of a generous soul, Professor CHARLES E. FAY, to the conquest of Mount McKinley by creaches on the eastern margin of the Doctor FREDERICK A. COOK, as that park will disappear when the new termaster of spurious narrative described minal is completed, thus clearing the it. Professor FAY, kindling with admispace of all the present unsightly strucration and solicitous to honor a greater alpinist than the Duke of the ABRUZZI. who had not then invaded the Himalayas, wrote that "it may be doubted The most ambitious project for a site whether the entire history of mounfor the new court house involved the taineering affords a more remarkable acquisition by the city of the land on story of combined audacity and perhambers street from Broadway to sistency or of strenuous toil and endur-Centre street and the erection thereon This apt appreciation can now of a series of buildings for city, county be diverted to the achievement of the and borough purposes, which should party of Alaskan pioneers led by Mr. THOMAS LLOYD of Fairbanks, whose ecount of the ascent of Mount McKinbackground for the beautiful City Hall. ley has a genuine ring.

It is forever to be regretted that the wise It is to be regretted that the plain and far seeing plan was not carried to story of THOMAS LLOYD when published completion, and it is to be hoped it may by the Order of Pioneers of Alaska will nelude no contribution from a scientific man: under the circumstances not even the aneroid measurement can be accepted as fixing the height of the nountain; but a complete series of photographs of the way up to the summit is promised, and as there are several witnesses to every stage of the ascent it would be ungracious to doubt hat it was accomplished. As the Cook appropriate surroundings, the building narrative deluded experienced alpinists must be in the lower part of the borough ike Professor FAY and charmed Appalachia with its realism, the formality of proof that McKinley has been conquered will be required of the Fairbanks pio-

Speaking for them Mr. LLOTD has already given details that to the most xacting mind are impressive if they are not conclusive. Every man in the of Estimate likely to take any action in party had some knowledge of the physical characteristics of the mountain, and all were at home in the snow. After reaching the base they made their trail with the deliberation of road builders as they went along; on one eight mile tretch of it they worked for two weeks. They bridged crevasses with trunks cut from the forests, they established a chain of camps, and with the aid of dogs they carried provisions to a camp at 16,000 feet, from which a "dash" for the top was to be made. Having gained and Hot Springs Western Railway and the highest point of the range they solicited and drammed the passengers planted a flagpole fourteen feet in length to make their home at his boarding house during their sojourn at Hot there, and we assume that they left at the foot of it a record protected from statute of the State of Arkansas, in such the elements, as the custom of mouncase made and provided: and Mr. At taineers is. Pending the publication of full particulars by the Order of Pioneers WILLIAMS was thereupon arrested, tried, of Alaska the world will put its trust in the story of Mr. LLOYD and his At first blush this seems a trifling case

to receive the consideration of the Su- companions. preme Court of the United States, but t was taken to that tribunal on the making the assault in winter when the fifty years. Of course we do not know and snow is holding had the approval of Mr. had no power to enact such a law as BELLMORE BROWN, who knows Alaska that under which the boarding house well and who is to join Professor HER- the merit of novelty. If this is what Col- \$10 as cost of manufacture. It is known drummer was prosecuted and punished. SCHEL C. PARKER of Columbia in an onel HENRY WATTERSON had in mind, and because it deprived him of liberty and attempt to climb McKinley in the late if these few words will help, we are glad. property without due legal process and spring. From them if they succeed also denied him the equal protection of in reaching the summit we should have to the law guaranteed to the citizens of the a report containing those topographical by the time he thunders cannot have States by the Fourteenth Amendment and meteorological details, maps and exact measurements that should always The case was decided last week, the be found in the chronicle of a notable opinion being written by Chief Justice first ascent.

A Sturdy Moralist.

Supreme Court holds squarely that a the State Senate long remembered for the political oudens of the capital are State possesses constitutional authority its bitterness, the Hon. EDGAR TRUMAN torn by contending emotions and are now to enact laws forbidding drumming on Brackett assailed the late John Raines asking themselves whether they will rally railroad trains "for any hotel, lodging in the following words:

house, eating house, bath house, physi-" It has been a matter of private notoriety cian, masseur, surgeon or other medical around this Senate ever since the beginning of practitioner." Such legislation is a this session that he (Raines) has lost thousands of valid exercise of the police power of the dollars in the bucket shop."

> On last Wednesday in explaining the presence of his name on interesting records also bearing the name of the late JOHN RAINES Senator BRACKETT said:

that the classification of the Arkansas stock on margin. * * * They [the brokers] got in such condition that they couldn't or didn't fied sorts of business and omitted com- want to trust me. I then borrowed the money at such institutions as would trust me. . . . The State Supreme Court answered this was a losing transaction for me, through which objection in language which Chief Jus- I tost heavily. * * *

" A while later, I think three or four years tice FULLER quotes with approval, as another friend of mine thought be knew of a good deal, and I hought with him in a joint account some Steel common. It was purchased at 37 and condition which existed and not an imaginary sold at 11. To try to recoup from my little transor improbable one. The class of drummers or action I purchased some Steel bonds and later solicitors mentioned in the act are doubtless the some Amalgamated Copper."

The curious will note with natural railroad trains. It is rare that the commercial drummer finds opportunity to meet customers and interest that the date of the attack upon dielt trade on trains: therefore the lawmakers | the late JOHN RAINES agrees perfectly deemed it unnecessary to legislate against an with that fixed by the Hon. EDGAR TRU-MAN BRACKETT as marking his unfortu-The Supreme Court of the United nate if thoroughly proper investment in States also expressly sustains the Ar- Steel common.

The Mushers.

In the life of speech as in the life of men who speak it instances might be such laws may to some extent restrict multiplied where the lowly have been freedom of action on the part of the citi- exalted and the mighty have been put zen in matters which involve no element down from their seat. Few instances of wrongdoing in the domain of morals. of the deposition of them of high degree show such an interesting history as the word "musher," which appears in the current history of the scaling of Mount McKinley: "The ten men of the party were experienced mushers, but none was a scientist."

From the packers on the frozen trails of Alaska to the fervent Reds of the readily be bridged. Recall ROUGET DE LISLE and the triumphant conclamation

" Aus armes, citoyensi Formes voe batallions!

Marchonel Marchonel" Men, of the same blood were the first

Wherever they went, along the rivers and portages, painfully tracing out the Indian trails, they carried with them the vivacity of their speech, instinct ever with courage, forward into the unknown. Wherever their speech rested in passing some of it was left behind in the possession of Indian and Breed. Thus the Indian of the Puget Sound country learned to know himself as Siwash, French sauvage on rude lips. Best of all these French words left to the forest savage was the courageous word of every trail, the word that car-

culties, marchons! The ignorance of the Indian and the Breed transformed marchons into mushon, but its instinct of hope was never lost; it remained the trail word that scorned danger and mastered the

ried the voyageur over countless diffi-

rough road. Next came the Americans, called by the lure of gold to essay the snows and the mountain heights that barred but ould not block the way to the Yukon. in grammar as unconfined as the Indians emselves the travellers of the gold trail mistook mushon; they thought it verb with separable preposition, even as come on," by which they translated it. Mushon," called the Indian guide

"Well, ain't we mushing on?" eery response.

Thence the progress of the loan word vas easy. To mush became a verb in Alaskan English; musher is its noun of agent, according to the habit of our speech, which when it grasps grips

After all ROUGHT DE LISLE is not so

Mr. Bryan Always Consistent. In 1896 the crown of thorns and cross of gold speech made WILLIAM J. BRYAN the candidate of the Democratic party for President over the prostrate body of Silver Dollar BLAND. In 1900 a party without hope allowed the nomination to go to Mr. BRYAN by default and he rote the platform. In 1904 Mr. BRYAN ubmitted with a bad grace to the nomination of another Democrat, and damned him with faint praise on the stump. Taking time by the forelock, Mr. BRYAN dominated the national convention and had himself nominated for President in 1908, brushing aside the uggestion that if he would retire the

rom 7,104,779 in 1896 to 7,678,908 in 1908. In 1910, when the Republican party is beginning to despair and the Demoeratic party to hope, Mr. BRYAN drags he free silver skeleton out of its closet and rudely disturbs the harmony of a Jefferson Day love feast. If the Democrats nominate another man in 1912 it will be over the prostrate body of Mr.

In the esteemed Courier-Journal Colone old fashioned Washington printing press before the civil war and served it with admirable precision, is earnestly asking This is evidently a condensation of "Whither are we drifting?" an interrogatory Southern editors have It may be observed that their plan of been addressing to the elements for nearly cannot answer, but it seems to us that are we drifting?" and it certainly possesses

"Peeping Tom" writes to THE SUN from Rochester to say that he does not find a picture of Governor Hughes in the office of Mr Albeitok and consequently concludes that the latter is not friendly to the Governor. If the Governor could only destroy some of his fool friends' Elmina Advertiser.

As well as some of those friends who think they fool him.

The latest oracle from the Nebraska cavern has thrown a misery into the Wash feebled condition of his health. The On March 22, 1904, during a debate in ington Democracy. By the same token to the standard of common sense or revert to the tawdry standard of the harping troubadour. This, however, is Democracy in its latter day revelation. Like "pa steppin' high." it is their usual way. We quite expect to see the Democratic party walking straight into the melodious trap arranged by the Nebraska juggler. They wouldn't be "Democrate" in the modern sense if they did anything else. We still hope, but the emotion is somewhat languid.

The court of last appeal in Tenness ems to be not the Supreme Court but GOVERNOR MALCOLM R. PATTERSON.

Prom the Westminster Gazette.

April is preeminently the month for a banquet to the representatives of our great poets such as has been arranged by the Poetry Recital Society. for to night, for it is distinctly associated with the birth and death of some of the greatest. In April were born Swinburne, Wordsworth and Shake-speare, and singularly in April they died Shakepeare and Wordsworth on April 23, and Swinburne on April 10. Other poets born in this month include Suckling. Rochester and Keble: while those who "fell on sleep" in April include Gold-smith, Rossetti, Young, Otway, Matthew Arnold, Byron and James Montgomery.

Virtues of the Corset.

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN—Sir: For bracing ou up cornets are unequalled, if care is taken roperly to lace and adjust them. If scepties and men in general before venturing an opinion would only know the pleasures of good corseting they would pretty soon stop ridiculing and abusing this wonderful and dainty feminine creation. BROOKLIN, April 14. A 1.4 SPIRITE.

> With his pencil and his list Comes the census man: Answer him-you can't resist. Tell the census man! Are you working for a wage' Will you kindly state your age I o not ily into a race— Tell the census man! Are you black or are you white

Can you read and can you write? Tell the census man Were you born in Europe, pray, Or within the U. S. A.? Tell the census man! Married, or a bachelor?

Were you in the civil war?

Tell the census man.

Tell the census man. All these questions may sound quee But there's nothing you need fear-

vestigation into the cost of living and any increase in the same since 1900." On bruary 17 the committee was appointed. Seven experienced legislators plumpholdly into the work of investigations, prices, production and distribut in all their complexities and ramifications. They have met from time to time and have summoned to appear before them various butchers and bakers and candlestick makers, with intent to learn from them th causes of increase in prices. They have mation regarding prices and wages in other lands. They have obtained from departments in Washington such infornation as they poss

mittee are not at all imposing. A few reports, recommendations and statistics have been submitted with request that Few have seen them and few would be at all enlightened by their perusal. A vast amount of statistical matter has been give it practical value. More information and later figures are wanted, and all that will need digestion. A force of investi gators and agents is found to be nece The committee now wants \$65,000 for th collection and compilation of material It hopes that it may, but is not ourtain that it can, complete its work in four months. The reports, opinions, statements and statistics gathered and to be gathered will doubtless be interesting and perhaps important, but their practical value can be estimated only

Lodge, the chairman of the committee provides for ascertaining the producers prices of seventeen articles, including wheat, corn, oats, cattle, hogs, sheep cotton, hay, milk, eggs, poultry, potato &c., for ascertaining the wholesale prices of 260 commodities, the wholesale prices of eight different agricultural imple of wages, salaries and hours of labor in a long list of industrial, agricultural and ransportation enterprises. Apparently the purpose is to expand somewhat and to bring up to date work which already forms a part of the duties of the Depart ment of Commerce and Labor, and of the Department of Agriculture.

With money to spend for its pro tion the work presents few difficulties as far as collection and compilation are concerned. The real trouble lies in conclu sions and in the recommendation of possible remedies. Such a committee cannot mocratic party could be united on for instance, even if so convinced, declare Governor JOHN A. JOHNSON of Minnethat the high price of any given commod sota. Mr. BRYAN polled 6,502,925 votes trust, to an association of middlemen, to lax or ineffective methods on the farm. It in 1896 and 6,409,104 in 1908, while the total for the Republican candidate rose is little probable that it can or will trace price accumulation step by step on a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, a bushe of wheat or of potatoes, from their original inal source to their point of consumption It probably will not and perhaps cannot production on the plantation to its retail price on the counter. It is doubtful if it can or will trace a suit of clothes from the cotton field and the back of a sheep to the nished garment.

Perhaps nobody can vouch for their accuracy, but during the debate last summe Senator Flint submitted figures obtained from New York manufacturers. They show that a skirt retailing at \$10 costs \$4.85, represented by \$3.76 for cloth and trimmings and \$1.09 for labor; that a suit of men's clothes costing the maker \$7.37 is given at \$3.49 and of the lining \$1.19. He quoted a lady's suit retailing at \$25, giving \$15 as the wholesale price and \$9.75 to that there is a very wide margin between the import and the retail prices of coffee. products is far greater than it should strict impartiality, leaving the difficult be, and it is known that our scheme of distribution in many lines is utterly unscientific and often wasteful. These are conditions and factors of supreme importance, and it is little probable that a committee of the Senate will analyze all such matters and publish the results of

Probably the most that can be expected was Ever Any President a Candidate for the committee will be a report to Renomination? from the committee will be a report to the Senate next winter in which there will be included a mass of statistics of will be included a mass of statistics of ter that you print under the title "By Which prices and wage rates for a series of Route?" signed "S., " concludes with this: years in this and in other countries. The report may be expected to declare that for renomination while as yet he is hardly the upward movement of prices has been warm in his seat, which is the best and worldwide and that as a whole it is not due to specific influences, and that there are no specific remedies within the proper province of national legislation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is The attempted introduction of hims into the political situation of the day by . I Bryan is very unfortunate.

His political views are Populistic, not associate Sound Democratic principles are to be the foundation stones of the Democratic campaign, and having no confidence in im self-respecting Democrats will have o fellowship with him. He will repel,

South America or Africa is better adapted NEW YORK, April 14.

Dangers of the Toddy Stick

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN SEC. In the recipe of Colonel Jim Gray in your valued paper of Monday for the manufacture or construction of punch which sounds like a fruit orchard an rry farm commingled with rum you name the lowing ingredient to be used as a tool: Mash well with a toddy stick."

Colonel Jim Gray I do not know, but he sound pretentious in his recipe, and like most pretences should be watched. Colonel J. Stoddard John ton of Kentucky, who probably is the last author ity on such matters as toddies, is on record as denouncing the toddy stick as an instrument of great danger, that is if made of wood. The constant softening of the wood in water im-parts to it a tendency to splinter when used to mash sugar in water. The result, as Colone Johnston expressed it, is likely to be that anybody who drinks toddles as a gentleman should will in the course of a few years accumulate a cord or more of indigestible wood in his stomach, with consequent ruin to his digestion

The toddy musher should be made of patience. Let the sugar dissolve itself by shaking in the water. By making two toddles at a time it will readily be seen that after the making of the first FRANKFORT, Ky., April 12.

You, Rap and Walk In. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. May Walkup Rapp. real estate agents. of Falling Spring.

FALLENG SPRING, W. Va., April 12. Illumination.

lira. Topfloor...Our grocer gave twelve eggs for quarter yesterday, all candled. Mrs. Nexidoor...Indeed: We get fourteen at the

ART NOTE. In Volumb XV. of the Revue Hispo

ies of Spanish types; the lin

They are stu

acterization charged with the sardonic numer which is Goya's. A youth with a slingshot is about to iaunch a missile at a bird; a barefooted boy wearing an to the eggs or vegetables they are selling. A half man holds out a cap for harity. He supports his torso with s pair of crutches. A small dog regards him. You could swear that you had seen the same man on the streets of Madrid a few months ago. Several of the sketche are not palatable, for Goya was no respecte of men and manners; but his drunkard cannot be dismissed without a word of admiration. He is in loose, ragged clothes. A battered hat is pulled down to his ears; his hair falls over his face With one hand he is tempting a dog to beg for a bit of something; in the other he holds a glass. A carafe, a bottle and one glass stand on a rude table. The picture class stand on a rude table.

Another is the wine omy of means. Another is the wine ibber, who site at a table and seems to postrophize an enemy in the glass. A poy gayly carries fruit; a girl smiles at you; a man with a soythe furiously at-tacks his rusty hat, making of it a mixture of accordion pleats and mincem ornal gesture. A monk lies outstretched the rigors of death, in his clasped ands a crucifix; and so on through eries. Each plate is a slice of

THE NEW STATION.

Hispanic Society.

see these designs in the library of the

Early Protest Against Increased Fare on Pennsylvania Lines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to open a new passenger station on the island of Manhattan to avoid the use of the ferries and endeavor to get a greater share of the Chicago and St. Louis business, of which three-quarters has for many years there has been no announced desire to confer any favor on New York city in doing this, and it would never have been doing this, and it would never have been done to improve facilities for Washington and Pittsburg business, but the company claims great credit for its enterprise in creating an improved situation, for which it intends we shall pay extra. Naturally, no tickets have yet been sold to or from this station, so the question has not come up, but all mileage books now being sold, and which will be good for a year to come contain the stipulation that five additional miles shall be lifted when used to or from the new station, and doubtless there will be an advance on the regular tickets also. A new union depot was opened in Washington a few years ago and it was the intention to pay for the same by adding 25 cents each to certain classes of tickets, but Congress quickly squelched the scheme. The railroad companies concerned are all apparently doing just as well and paying dividends regularly. No doubt they added the charges to the restaurant prices, in fact thay must have done set but that cannot be

dividends regularly. No doubt they added the charges to the restaurant prices, in fact they must have done so; but that cannot be legally objected to, no franchise being necessary to sell food.

The point I would make is that in both these cases the improved facilities have been created from selfish motives, and any attempt to create additional revenue from them should be nipped in the bud.

NEW YORK, April 14.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The Marshall O. Roberts Estate No Conflict Between the Trustees. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir sttention is called to the report in THE SUN of Sunday of the decision of the Appellate Division upon the accounting of the trustees of the estate of the late Marshall O. Roberts, in which you repeatedly refer to Mr. Patterson, the resident trustee, as has been made every in fact joined, although as in previous years because of her separate individual interests in addition to her position as trustee she appeared in the formal papers It is believed that the producing cost as a defendant in the case. Mr. Patterson of many and perhaps of most of our food throughout the proceeding has maintained strict impartiality, leaving the difficult districts, where the holdings are large and the questions of law which arose upon the cultivators prosperous, there appears to be a good

> between the various legatees. May I ask that your report of a conflict between the two trustees, which has had 000, made up of \$55,000,000 imports and \$47,000,000 no existence, be corrected?

SELDEN BACON. Counsel for Mrs. Vivian.

NEW YORK, April 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir. "Supposing a President to be an aspirant briefest way to this high aspiration?" I say that there is no choice of ways, because the case is not supposable. Who ever heard of such an aspiration by a Presi-

The modesty that attaches to the dignity of the exalted office forbids. Renomination has been thrust upon our Presidents through the gratefulness of the

people or the policies of a party, but an I defy "8." to prove it to the contrary without proving some of our ex-Presidents

Who ever heard, furthermore, in these days of a President getting warm in his seat anyway? PRECEDENT. NEW YORK, April 14.

Temperance in Germany From the Pall Mail Gazette.

The cause of temperance is making steady progress in Germany, and according to the latest statistics just published there are over 140,000

just published there are over 140,000 of the different temperance associations at the country, the most important beng the International Order of Good Templar with 40,000 members, the Blue Cross Associations with 25,000 members and the Salvation Army with 5,000 total abstainers. The greatest number of converts have been made during the last year, in which time the International Order of Good Templars increased its membership by nearly

Honor and Fame From "No Conditions" Rise. TO THE EDSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tartarin for an Emperor? Certainly not."

Whereupon he telegraphed as follows:

"Am no respecter of persons. Popes and Emperors must not impose conditions. Arrive in Bertin on May 10, as scheduled. T. R."
The Kaiser, not wishing to suffer the ignominy of Plus X., immediately wired that he LENCHBURG, Va., April 13

> When the clouds had rolled away And the rainbow decked the sky, When the foe had weak become And the promised land seemed nigh.
> With a better chance to win
> Than she ever brought before.

On the portal first she knocks And she makes a mighty din. But no answer she receives And she breaks the portal in. the temple opened thus. What are found to be the eighte

WOOL AND STEEL RAILS. Half Truths and All the Trut About the Tartif.

(Hispanic Seciety of America, New York) there may be found twenty hitherto un-published designs by Goya which rank with his best work in black and white. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: ing of half truths, of Mr. Theodore Justice tire truth? There are fewer sheep in the United States to-day in proportion to it population than there were fifty years ago 1860 the number was 22.47

There were fewer sheep in 1888 than in 1867 by 1.73 millioms, the figures being respectively 28.88 and 37.65 millions. The excess of 1884 over 1805 was 5.4 millions, and the wool clip for the same years was respectively 300,000,000 and 285,000,000 pounds.

The number of sheep in the United Sector.

tively 300,000,000 and 295,000,000 pounds.
The number of sheep in the United States fell off amazingly after our civil war. In 1967 it was 39.38 millions, a figure not sur and because around his humble, unsus-pecting head have centred falsehoods in numerable. He has been for over a gener ation the storm centre for the idea tha

The system is known as "protection."

If Theodore Justice, beneficiary of the If Theodore Justice, before ting half, system, is really desirous of correcting half, system, quarter or eighth truths, why should he not make a beginning by quoting the word of John Sherman of Chio, whose praise of the tariff of 1857 stands for ever in the record of our Congress?
"The tariff of 1857," he said, "is the man-

ufacturers' bill. [It admitted low grade wools free of duty] which I am willing to see done."-Congressional Globe, May 10, 1860 page 344, Appendix. D. G. BROOKLYN, April 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was very glad to see your editorial article in THE SUN of to-day. I did not write my previous letter to you to have it published, but because I really wanted information and I am glad you have drawn the inference from the communications you have and accurate public education on matter tion of the tariff issue." You are quite right about this. Most of us are very ignorant on these matters, and consequently an

to get wrong impressions.

I do not know whether my letter to which funny or sane, silly or ignorant letters, bu the statement made by me as to the sell-ing price of American steel rails in South America and in Canada was based on the following: About six years ago in travelinto conversation on the train with a gen tleman from Georgia who was an engineer and who told me he was on his way to South America to build a railroad. I asked him and devote his energies to developing by means of ratiroads. His answer was that there was more money for him in the as the steel rails for which he was at that cost him delivered in South America \$14 a ton and that they were bought from the same people. This naturally led to a dis-cussion of the tariff Then again, with reference to Canada,

if my memory serves me right John Shar Williams said in a public speech in Brook lyn during the Presidential campaign who Judge Parker was running for President that American manufactured steel rails sol in this country for \$22 a ton were sold in Canada for \$13. Your records will probably show whether this latter published at the time.

eation. Your discussion of the tariff on taking a position hostile to that of Mrs. sion on steel rails also promises to be so. and wholesaling at \$10.75 sells at retail Vivian, his cotrustee. Such has not been I hope you will take up the various schedule for \$15. In such a suit the cost of the cioth the fact. The suit instituted by Mr. Patter- one by one and give us the pros and const son was the regular application for leave. As a Britisher I am entirely unprejudice

> NEW YORK, April 14. Consular Notes.

L. H. G

The Government of Brazil proposes colonizing Indians on public lands and furnishing th with farm implements. In the Punjab. India, especially in the canal

accounting to be settled by the court as future for agricultural implements and machts

exports. The increase was \$5,000,000 over :405 and \$10,000,000 over 1907.
Switzerland has 14.717 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. In 1905 the 2,255 telegraph offices

handled 4.982.000 telegrams, producing a revenue of \$550.000. The country has 60.494 telephone subscribers. The joint service employs 4.544 people, who are paid \$1.100,000 a year.

The coal and iron mines and the salt works

owned and operated by the Kingdom of Prussia employed last year 89,723 men and turned out products worth \$58,171,950, or about 4 per cent. greater than in 1908. Coal formed \$53,411,980 of The largest jute mill in Brazil, which control

the output of the finished product for coffee sacks, operating in the city of Sao Paulo, is adding 5,000 spindles, and by June 1 it will have 15,000 spindles in regular operation, making it one of the largest Germany offers a good field for the sale of Amertean vacuum cleaners. German makes are com-

paratively crude and bulky.

The proposed international exhibition at Bilbos.

Spain, in 1912 is now practically a certainty. It is

to cost \$1,280,000. Large Russian houses in the Warsaw district desire to deal direct with American manufacturers instead of through foreign commission houses. Canada's public debt on February 28, 1910, was 3328,636,580 net, an increase of \$20,630,000 in twelve months. The increase is small compared

with the great railway work Canada is doing or alding to be done.
Canada is subsidizing a monthly ste vice to Australasia by way of South Africa to the extent of \$10,000 a month, salling from Montreal in summer and from Haiffax and St. John, N. B., in winter. This will divert transit by way o

Liverpool Buenos Ayres trade by the Facilie Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. in Jerusaiem the opportunity for tiles, pipes, steps and perhaps corr

crete is quite large, but not for concrete building blocks. Canada's foreign trade in 1900 calendar year

amounted to \$643,000,000, an increase of \$81,000,000 over 1908. Imports were \$82,000,000 (increase \$21,000,000). The United States led in imports with \$207,000,000 (increase \$82,000,000) President Gomez of Cuba proposes to increase the import duties, especially on shoes, paper vermicelli, soap, essences, crackers, chocolau

ottles, tiles and laces. The Japanese Government propose the import duties on wheat flour, con oleleather, hand and other sewing machine

and locomotives. No change is proposed for petroleum, jubicating oil, atructural iron or pape making machinery. The duty on steel ralls i reduced one fifth, and also on the larger electrics Exports of Hungarian beans to the United States in 1909 were of the value of \$1,170,000.

We took \$3,137,000 worth of Turkish carpets from Constantinople in 1909. Higa sent us \$8,001,000 worth of Russian him

American typewriters control the trade in Lor Warning From a Sage.

Jefferson was striving for simplicity.
"Not the brand of Simple Simon," he exp Herewith he begged his followers to take

Seasonal.